

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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ecuted at the lowest rates.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 305

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth Avenue and 4th St.—
THE WOULD BE SO WOULD NOT.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—LITTLE NELL AND THE
MAGNOLIA.WOODS' MUSICAL CURIOSITIES, Broadway, corner
Thirteenth St.—Musical Comedy. Performance every evening.ROBERT THEATRE, Broadway—WAITING FOR THE
VERDICT—THE VILLAGE BARBER.WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th Street—
STILL WATER RUN DEEP.THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth Street—THE HAWK
BROTHERS.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth Avenue and
32nd Street—CHARLES O'MALLEY.WATERBURY THEATRE, No. 70 Broadway—A GRAND
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23rd St., between 5th and 6th Ave.—
MAY WARDER.OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway—THE SHERIDAN OF
NEW YORK.MRS. F. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn—
CHARLOTTE AND THE MILLER AND HIS MEN.STEWART HALL, Fourteenth Street—MR. DE CON-
DOY'S LECTURE—"HUMANITY VS. SPIRITISM."TONY PARKER'S OPERA HOUSE, 1st Bowery—COMIC
VARIETY, NEW MUSIC, &c.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 10th Street—GRAND VARIETY
ENTERTAINMENT.THEATRE COMIQUE, 34 Broadway—COMIC VARIETY
ENTERTAINMENT.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 15th
St.—MUSIC, COMEDY, &c.SAN FRANCISCO MISCELLANEOUS, 55 Broadway—BROU-
DEAU'S MISCELLANEOUS, 2nd Ave.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth Street—EQUESTRIAN
AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, &c.ROBERT'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn—HOOVER'S
MISCELLANEOUS—HIGH TON IN BROOKLYN, &c.NEW YORK THEATRE OF ANATOMY, 6th Broadway—
SCIENCE AND ART.LADIES' NEW YORK THEATRE OF ANATOMY, 6th
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Broadway—SCIENCE AND ART.where they were kindly received, and remained
until an opportunity occurred for reaching Bombay.
In California there are 3,000 Chinamen out of em-
ployment. A hundred of these idlers will be for-
warded this week to Tennessee to work on the Mem-
phis and El Paso Railroad.The notorious Southern female spy, Belle Boyd,
has become insane and been sent to the California
State Lunatic Asylum.Ex-Senator Lot M. Morrill has been appointed by
the Governor of Maine United States Senator to fill
the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator
Fessenden.A fire occurred in Brattleboro, Vt., yesterday
morning, destroying a large hotel and several val-
uable business houses. The Brattleboro ladies as-
sisted the firemen manfully, both in saving goods
and in working the engines.

CITY.

The Assistant United States Treasurer in this city
has been directed to give public notice that during
the present month the sale of gold and purchase of
bonds will be continued without change.Herman's performance at the Academy of Music
on Saturday evening, for the benefit of the Hebrew
Orphan Asylum, netted \$3,669.The citizens of Union Hill, West Hoboken and
North Bergen, N. J., are anxious for the establish-
ment of a ferry from this city to Weehawken. To
reach the Hoboken ferry residents of Union Hill are
now obliged to travel over three miles.During the quarter ending September 30, 1859,
1,234,920 letters were received at the Post Office in
this city from Europe and the West Indies, and
during the same period 1,390,230 letters were for-
warded to those countries, yielding a revenue of
\$335,151.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Colonel George W. Hall, of Chicago; Major C.
Morse, of Peoria, Ill.; and Major G. Pease, of Cin-
cinnati, are at the St. Charles Hotel.D. C. Barton, of Southbridge, and E. A. Jones, of
Boston, are at the Westmoreland Hotel.Bernard Cooper, of England, and W. J. McGuinis,
of Scotland, are at the Clarendon Hotel.Judge Lodge, of Saratoga Springs; J. Miller, of
England; Dr. McArthur, of Syracuse, and Captain
Boskins, of Montreal, are at the North Avenue Hotel.General H. Hanson, of North Carolina; H. J. Big-
low, of Boston; C. R. Cruger, of Illinois; James Baird,
of Philadelphia, and S. H. Hanson, of Albany, are at
the St. Nicholas Hotel.George W. Armentrout, J. H. See and T. M. Ething,
of the United States Navy, are at the Hoffman
House.Position of the Administration on the Cuban
Question.As the time is approaching when the policy
of the administration with regard to Cuba will
be made public in the President's message to
Congress, there is naturally some anxiety to
know, particularly among the large class of
our citizens who warmly sympathize with the
Cubans, what the President will say and what
he will recommend. We think the information
we have received will enable us to satisfy the
anxiety of the people on this subject. The
message of the President will be the direct
expression of his own sentiments and views,
and we shall see none of the red tape style or
diplomatic subterfuge of the State Department
in it. The President, we believe, will first
state the course and action of the government
on the Cuban question. We shall know, prob-
ably, the facts relative to the offered medi-
ation of the United States with Spain for the
independence of Cuba through General
Siskies, and whether any other agencies have
been employed. We shall learn, no doubt,
what the motive was that inspired this offer,
the manner in which the friendly offer was
received, the state of the case as it stands at
present, and the prospect of any mediation or
negotiation being practicable in future. Then
the President will, we think, vindicate the
action of the government in enforcing the
neutrality laws in the seizure of Cuban expedi-
tions and vessels, as well as in the case of
the Spanish gunboats. He will also indicate,
we believe, his own views as to what the
future course of the government should be, and
leave the matter with Congress, either for
special legislation or for an expression of opinion
for the guidance of the administration.There can be no question as to the sympathy
of General Grant for the Cubans and as to his
desire to see the Cuban revolution successful.
He has frequently expressed this. It accords
with his well known republican sentiments,
with his love of republican institutions, with
his broad views of American policy on all
American questions, and with his desire to
extend the power and grandeur of this great
republic. We saw in the case of the Maxi-
milian empire and French occupation of
Mexico, when he would have marched an
army across the Rio Grande and driven the
intruders out, how broadly national and bold
he was on a great American question affecting
the stability and progress of republican insti-
tutions on this Continent. Looking at his whole
public history, his character and expressed
views, there is every reason to believe he is
heartily in favor of Cuban independence. He
has strictly enforced the neutrality laws because
it was his duty as the Executive of the repub-
lic, while he regretted the necessity of thus
indirectly favoring Spanish despotism and
hindering the cause of republican liberty. Nor
is he insensible to the sentiment of the Ameri-
can people which calls for the recognition of
the Cubans. He has had the hope, too, that
the Spanish government would appreciate the
moderation of this country and would listen to
the advice and overtures he has offered. We
think that had the lamented General Rawlin,
or any other high-toned American patriot, been
at the head of the State Department, instead
of Mr. Fish, belligerent rights would have been
accorded to the Cubans or their independence
acknowledged before now. Having confidence
in the patriotism and wisdom of his Secretary
of State, General Grant was not willing to act
even upon his own views or wish, though he is
firm and bold enough to do so when a crisis
comes or any question culminates. The Cuban
question has come to a point when we believe
the President feels it will be proper for the gov-
ernment to act decisively in support of the
Cuban cause, and that his forthcoming message
to Congress will show this.We understand there is a great pressure
made upon the government, and especially
upon the Secretary of State, by a secret ser-
vice of Spanish agents in Washington, to pre-
vent the President touching the Cuban ques-
tion in his message. But all this, there is
good reason to believe, will prove unavailing.
No doubt a great deal of Spanish money is
being used in this country, poor as the Span-
ish government is. The prize at stake is a
valuable one. The Spanish Regency has re-
fused a hundred millions of dollars for Cuba.
Spain has drawn forty millions or more of re-
venue a year from the island. An army of
hungry Spanish officials have fed upon the un-
fortunate Cubans. Of course Spain will
willingly spend large sums upon agents in this
country—corrupt Americans and others—toprevent the United States recognizing the
Cubans and to enable her to hold on to the
island. Of course the Secretary of State
would not be influenced directly or knowingly
by Spanish gold, but may be indirectly and
unwittingly. It has been rumored—and a Bos-
ton newspaper gives currency to the rumor—
that Mr. Fish's son-in-law receives large fees
from the Spanish government for some service.
As large a sum as forty thousand dollars is
named. This gentleman, when he was private
secretary to President Pierce, dabbled in the
Nicaragua land and emigration scheme under
Colonel Kinney, and, therefore, seems to have a
taste for such outside speculations. We do not
charge Mr. Fish's son-in-law with anything,
and he may get forty thousand dollars, or any
other sum, for fees from the Spanish govern-
ment in his profession as a lawyer; nor do we
say the Secretary of State has been indirectly
influenced by him. But we state it as a rumor,
and only remark that it seems to be a curious
circumstance in connection with the persistent
opposition of the State Department to the
recognition of the Cubans. Mr. Fish is a
weak, timid man, and no doubt is easily
influenced by those near to him, though he
may be highly honorable and patriotic himself.
He is unfit to handle questions of great
national policy where comprehensive views
and boldness of action are required, as in this
one concerning Cuba. We hope and believe
the President and Congress will take the
matter out of his hands. The whole civilized
world outside of Spain looks to the United
States for a solution of the Cuban difficulty.
Any other great Power with the interests we
have in securing the independence of Cuba
would have recognized the Cubans long ago.
Over a year has passed since that people have
struggled successfully against the power of
Spain, and they are stronger to-day than ever.
They are entitled to recognition, and it would
be an everlasting disgrace to the American
republic if our government should not speedily
recognize them.FAIR ELECTIONS.—Is it possible for us to
have an honest election? We think it is if the
proper authorities will do their duty. It
should not be forgotten that it was the system
of cheating at elections that caused the orga-
nization of vigilance committees in San Fran-
cisco and the execution of so many of those
who had no regard for the rights of the people.
Let all honest voters assist to-morrow in keep-
ing repeaters from the polls and watching the
ballot box stuffers and false counters.PREPARATIONS FOR CONGRESS are now at
Washington the order of the day. Among
other things the heads of departments are col-
lecting the materials for their annual reports,
while the President is overhauling the working
machinery for the facts, figures and recom-
mendations to be submitted in his message.
The new Secretary of War, General Belknap,
is at his post, and is said to be a very prom-
ising man. On that, it is hinted that both the
Secretary of the Treasury and the President
will recommend a Congressional inquiry into
the late Wall Street gold ring and all its affilia-
tions. If so Corbin will again be wanted
before an investigating committee.REPEATERS.—The police should keep a
sharp lookout for repeaters to-morrow, and
when caught they should be taken before some
judge who has a higher regard for the founda-
tions upon which our republican institutions
rest than to let them off on straw ball of two
hundred dollars.SIR SAMUEL BAKER'S NILE EXPEDITION.—
This important expedition, comprising a well
equipped army of five thousand men and sev-
eral steel steamers, built in England, con-
structed so as to be taken to pieces at the
rapids and put together again in the river
above them, has left Lower Egypt en route
for the great lakes from which flow the head
streams of the Nile. The objects are the
annexation of the whole Nile valley to its head
in the great elevated basin of the Equator to
the viceregal Egypt, and to put all those
wild tribes of the upper valley and basin to
the cultivation of cotton. Apart, however,
from these objects of the Viceroy, the expedi-
tion will no doubt result in valuable acqui-
sitions of knowledge to the scientific world
touching the still unsettled geographical prob-
lems of the Nile sources and the equatorial
region drained by the sacred river.HOW ABOUT THAT OVERCOAT?—Whenever
an importing house in this city subscribes a dol-
lar and a half to the fund for the free trade
agitation the protection shirkers raise the cry of
British gold. What shall we say, then, to the
overcoat stuff that some American manu-
facturers have just given to Horace Greeley,
"the consistent advocate of protection?"
Clearly this overcoat was what he was after
all the time. Who will subscribe to have it
made up? Is it white? And was it made of
free wool?GLAD TO HEAR IT.—That Mr. Low, our new
Minister to China, will get very positive
instructions to look after the intrigues of Bri-
tish emissaries, speculators and adventurers
in reference to our future relations with the
Chinese government. We have had enough
of the short-sighted policy of Ross Browne.WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?—The demo-
cratic candidate for Sheriff of Kings county,
it is said, can neither read nor write. Will he
make a good hangman? If so, he'll do.THE ONONDAGA GIANT.—Experts geological
pronounce the Onondaga giant one of the
wonders of the world. It is one of the
wonders of Western New York, but it is a poor
concern compared with the golden plates of
the Book of Mormon found in a hillside in that
section by Joe Smith, and with the assistance
of an angel, according to Smith, translated
into Mormon English. It may be, however,
that this Onondaga statue was intended for a
monument to the maker of those golden
plates. Where's Barnum?GOOD FOR TRADE.—These November elec-
tions. In this city alone by to-morrow even-
ing they will probably have added over a
million of dollars to the loose change in cir-
culation among the rank and file, strikers, drum-
mers, ward leaders and followers of the demo-
cratic camps. The republicans are not so
flush of funds, but they, too, bleed freely.
Who pays the piper? The tax levy. Success
to trade.

The New State Constitution.

To-morrow closes the political campaign
which has so deeply engrossed the attention
and excited the interest of the professional
politicians and the leaders of parties for the
past two months. To the voters of the city
and State the election to-morrow has a far
deeper interest than that involved in the mere
question as to the success of either of the two
great parties contending for the spoils of
office or for the mastery in the legislative
halls of the State. The new constitution,
which we publish in full in our columns this
morning, is to be submitted to the votes of the
people, and they alone are to determine
whether that instrument shall be wholly or in
part adopted or rejected.From a perusal of the appended sections of an
act of the Legislature explanatory of the man-
ner of voting it will be seen that four ballots are
offered on the constitutional questions, each
having its own peculiar significance and im-
portance—one on the "Constitution," one
"Constitution—Judiciary," one "Constitution—
Assessment and Taxation" and one
"Constitution—Suffrage." All of these are to
be voted upon separately. With regard to the
Judiciary article the necessity for the reform
which it is intended to effect has been so long
felt that it is presumed it will receive the ap-
proval of the whole electoral body of the State.
Its adoption does not affect any of the other
principal articles of the proposed instrument.The suffrage question, which at another
time, and coming before the people under
other circumstances, and unaffected by pre-
vious paramount legislation, would be the prin-
cipal point at issue, really becomes a second-
ary consideration—supererogatory, in fact.
It matters little how the electors vote on the
suffrage ballot, as the fifteenth amendment to
the federal constitution, which was ratified by
the Legislature last year, covers the whole
ground, and already practically disposes of
the question of suffrage as embodied in the
new constitution. With the adoption of the
Judiciary article, carefully drawn up by the
most eminent members of the legal profession,
and so greatly needed to reform patent abuses
known to all, and the suffrage question already
decided, there is little reason to fear the fate
of the new constitution. No doubt it is
destined to be adopted and to live out such a
term of existence as is natural and compatible
with its inherent strength and soundness.

Spain—The Monarchy Question.

The great question at the present moment
in Spain is Who shall be king? The
numerous candidates have been reduced to
two—the Duke of Montpensier and the
Duke of Genoa. The Duke of Montpen-
sier, as is well known, is the fifth and
youngest son of the late King Louis
Philippe, of France, and husband of the only
sister of Isabella, ex-Queen of Spain. Mont-
pensier, who was born in July, 1824, is in his
forty-sixth year. The Duke of Genoa is
nephew of the King of Italy, being the son of
Prince Emanuele's brother Ferdinand. The
Duke, who was born in February, 1854, is in
his sixteenth year. He was lately, and so far
as we know, is now, pursuing his studies in
England, under the care of Mr. Arnold at Har-
row-on-the-Hill. From all accounts the Duke
of Genoa appears to be the favorite candidate
with the party now dominant in Spain. Nor is
it difficult to see the reason why. The Duke
is so young that a practical regency would be
a necessity. The young King, while his name
would be used for every scheme, good, bad
and indifferent, and while all his chances
might be ruined before he knew what it was to
rule, would for the present be no more than a
royal figurehead. He might be of some use
to his ambitious ministers and secretaries gen-
erally; but he could be of no use to Spain. If
well advised he ought to have the courage to
refuse a worthless but dangerous bauble,
though named a crown.

The Circulation of the Party Journals.

There is a mystery attached to the returns
of the circulation of the partisan papers of this
city. The Assessor's books exhibit the fol-
lowing figures, showing the gross receipts
of sales for the past twelve months:—World.....\$68,049
Tribune.....514,207
Times.....445,211It has always been conceded that the two
latter journals have each a circulation outnum-
bering their copperhead Bohemian rival by
many thousands, while the reverse is shown in
the above figures.During the past week we received notes
from four newsdealers giving the amount of
their respective sales, from which we extract
the following figures:—

	North Third Street.	West Fourth Street.	Second Avenue, between 4th and 5th.	Third Avenue, between 5th and 6th.
Times.....	40	4	59	129
Tribune.....	8	5	40	55
World.....	2	1	20	60

These figures would seem to indicate that
the popular impression in relation to the cir-
culation of the three papers named above is
correct, and yet the Assessor's books show to
the contrary. It has been asserted that the
copperhead organ couples its advertising re-
ceipts with its sales in order to make a large exhibit,
which is quite plausible, but we shall leave it
with the radical papers to fathom the fact.THE NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—
Mr. Roswell D. H. H. H., the independent de-
mocratic candidate for this district, is a
good man, a capable and efficient man, a man
upon whom the people of all parties believing
in honesty may rely for a clear, honest and
satisfactory account of his stewardship, if
elected.THE BURNING OF THE STEAMBOAT STONE-
WALL.—By acts of Congress a passenger steam-
boat cannot be licensed or enrolled unless the
local steamboat inspector of the district is sat-
isfied that she is fully equipped with lifeboats,
life preservers, axes, buckets, &c. If the
Stonewall was properly equipped, where were
the boats and life preservers when she was
burning? If she was not so equipped, who
licensed her? These are significant questions,
and they demand answers. Further, it is
interesting to learn the standard of captain-
ship in a passenger steamboat, when open
lights are allowed in any other part of a vessel
than the cabin.A BAD SIGN.—The conflicting intrigues
among the republican cliques and factions of
this city at the eleventh hour. They are weak
in having too few soldiers, but they are weaker
in having too many captains.

A European-Asiatic Pacific Railroad.

It is now many years since the HERALD
began to lend its help to the enterprise which
has culminated in the completion of the Pacific
Railroad. Then, as now, we saw and admitted
the importance of a railroad from the western
shores of Europe—say from Holland, Belgium
or Northern France—through Europe, into the
heart of India and China, and on to the shores
of the Pacific. We were not alone in our
opinion. Others, particularly in the Old
World, saw that the intersection of the one
Continent by a railroad was just as possible as
the intersection of the other. In other words,
it was seen and admitted that to have a rail-
road from the Atlantic to the Pacific through
Europe and Asia was just as practicable as to
have a railroad across the American Continent
from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We have
made the idea a fact on this Continent. We
have crossed the Continent, and by an iron
road three thousand miles in length have
connected the two great seas of the globe.
Europe, which has been thinking over the
work since 1830, has not taken the first step.
American commerce seeking the East had a
choice. It could round Cape Horn or it could
take an eastern course and round the Cape of
Good Hope. The commerce of Europe had
scarcely a choice. Unless the ship had a
double purpose—that of touching a South
American port and a port of Asia—it sought
India and China via the Cape of Good Hope.
In both cases the voyage was tedious and ex-
pensive. We both saw that a shorter route was
possible. We both have done something to
accomplish this possibility. Great Britain
connected Alexandria with Suez—the Red Sea
with the Mediterranean. We have done more.
We have connected New York with San Fran-
cisco, and made the distance of three thousand
miles a question of seven days. Europe,
again working in the same direction, has
accomplished a water connection between
the two great seas. The waters of the Atlan-
tic and the Pacific, filtered by the Mediter-
ranean on the one hand and the Red Sea on
the other, have already met and kissed each other.
Our Atlantic States can carry their produce to
the Pacific partially by one railroad and en-
tirely by another. The commerce of West-
ern Europe, if it will not round the Cape of
Good Hope, must pass through Egypt by the
great Suez Railroad. But long sea voyages
on both sides of the railroad are still neces-
sary. In time and in the matter of trans-
shipment we have still the advantage. But
Europe, by the Suez Canal, threatens soon to
leave us far behind. So soon as large vessels
can pass through the canal the commerce of
Western Europe will no longer round the Cape
of Good Hope, nor will the commerce of
America, so far as ships are concerned, seek
the western ports of Asia round Cape Horn.
The Suez Canal will be the great highway of
commerce between the West and the East.
The struggle still exists. The fight is not yet
ended. We want our Darien Canal. Europe
wants her Pacific Railroad. In many respects
we still have the advantage. But the Suez
Canal, when fully opened, will leave us some-
what behind. This, however, is not all. It
is seriously contemplated to construct a
grand railroad, which will run across
Europe and Asia, and be to the Old
World what the Pacific Railroad is to the
New. We wish the new scheme all success.
It ought to have been a fact long years ago.
There is more money in Europe than there is
yet in America. The natural difficulties in the
way of our Pacific Railroad were infinitely
more serious than the difficulties are in theirs.
With them, besides, labor is cheaper. A rail-
road across the European Continent into the
heart of Asia and along to the Pacific would
be a world revolution; but it would have its
lessons to us. To be up to the high require-
ments of the times we must have our Darien
Canal. A trans-European and Asiatic railway
is not likely soon to be a fact; but so long as
we have not our Darien Canal we are not up
to time.THE CITY REGISTRATION.—For the great
November election of last year in this city
the number of voters registered was.....175,636
For this year's election the number is.....144,171

Falling off.....30,715

At this rate the aggregate vote of the State
to-morrow will perhaps be over a hundred
thousand short of the vote of last November,
when the full strength of both parties, and
more, too, was brought out.THE FINE ARTS.—From present appear-
ances we shall have the coming winter unu-
sually fine collections of paintings, &c., in all
our fine art galleries, and something better in
the reopening of the National Academy of
Design than the last discouraging exhibition.
It is time; for we have had somewhat too
much of portraits of Mr. Smith and Mrs.
Jones, and views on the Hudson, and too little
in the way of attempts at something a step
higher.NO SHAM.—John Foley, as an independent
candidate for Supervisor. He is in earnest,
as his pronouncement against both Roche
and Smith will show. He evidently thinks,
too, that he has a good opening, like Miles
O'Reilly, and there is no telling what may
happen in the interval to sundown to-morrow,
though the odds, right and left, appear to be
against the bold and daring John.THE WOMEN'S PARLIAMENT, inaugurated in
this city for the discussion of everybody and
everything, is a great improvement on the one
idea of woman suffrage, and promises very
soon to take the wind out of the sails of Miss
Anthony and Company. A free talk and all
together, about everybody and everything, and
particularly about the latest fashions, is the
true platform of woman's rights.THE GLORY OF GREELEY.—"He fights mit
Sigel." "Hier wird Deutsch gesprochen."
He rallies round the flag of King Gambinus
and "zwei Lager." What says the pledge-
bound teetotaler? "Under which king,
Bezonian? Speak or die!" Time is short.A VERY INTERESTING CASE.—That of the
broker Joslyn, indicted on a charge from Fisk
& Gould of "wilful and corrupt perjury," in
testifying to the sale of some \$135,000 in gold
to said Fisk, Gould and others concerned, on
that disastrous 24th of September, for one
dollar and sixty cents in currency for every
dollar in gold coin. Hard swearing some-
where in this business, but just where it is
for judge and jury to decide.

The American Millionaires.

The London press, in discussing the recent
Wall Street fury, is at a loss to account for the
readiness of American millionaires to thus
upset all financial order when their own
wealth should give them the greatest interest
in its preservation. But suppose there are no
millionaires in the case, save such as are
drawn in by the force of circumstances. Sup-
pose, for illustration, it is the common case of
the merchant's clerk. The rich merchant has
his funds in such a position that his confiden-
tial clerk has free access to the till. The clerk
takes the merchant's money into Wall Street to
speculate and get a little fortune of his own.
But he loses. He sees disgrace and